Athens Post.

Two Dollars A Year, payable in advance. Anouncing names of candidates for office \$5,00

the regular advertising rates.

All communications intended to promote the private ends or interests of Corporations, Societies, Schools or Individuals, will be charged as adver-

Atheus, Friday, February 14, 1862.

Six Months Subscriptions. We stop all 6 months subscriptions they expire. Mrs. F., Calhoun, your letter, with

contents, safe to hand. F. A. P., Chattanooga, the post-of fice of your friend is Riceville.

Our Knoxville Correspondent. For reasons satisfactory to ourself, and which will readily occur to the author on reflection, we must decline the publication of the letter of our Knoxville correspondent this week.

Off the Track. By reference to the list it will be seen that several of the candidates for County offices have withdrawn.

Capture of Roanoke Island. By reference to the news column, it fight at Roanoke Island, between the Confederate troops stationed there, 3000 strong, and the forces under Burnside, numbering some 15,000. After two days the money-box empty, and plots and con hard fighting the Confederates were obliged to succumb-the whole command, except 25, being captured. We have not full particulars, but the loss in killed and wounded is heavy. Four Federal vessels belonging to the expedition were sunk. Their loss is said to be over 1000. The Federals are beginning to put in some pretty big licks, and will no doubt inflict an immense amount of damage along the coast, and wherever they can penetrate

with their gun-boats.

Jimtown. Every three or four days the Memphis Avalanche learns that the Federal troops have advanced to Jimtown. Jimtown will occupy s prominent page in the history of able to uphold it. this war. If there has ever been a Federal soldier at Jimtown, or Jamestown, we would give a pretty to see the man who is knowing to the fact. There may be hogthieves and chicken stealers ranging round that far-famed locality, but no regular soldiers.

Gen. Price.

The statement in the papers that Gen. Sterling Price was at Richmond is untrue. He is in Missouri attending to his

True to their Instincts.

We understand that some of our pat riotic merchants, as soon as the report reached here that the Memphis and Charleston Railroad was in danger of interruption by the Federalists, advanced the price on Sugars. Customers should cherish such dealers in grateful remem-

The New York Herald.

The New York Herald's account of the battle of Fishing Creek beats any thing in the way of exaggeration the war has yet produced-and that is saying a good deal. The old sinner says the rebel army of ten thousand was completely routed, and the greater portion of them afterwards captured. We wish the boys who dusted could see what only Bennett says about them. It would stir them for the next encounter. According to the Herald, Bethel, Bull Run, and Leesburg, were not a priming to Fishing Creek.

Growing Pious about the Knees.

The Legislature has waked up to the imminence of the crisis. The following preamble and resolution have been introduced-which makes every thing safe and snug. "Now I lay me down to sleep": --

Whereas, our borders are beset by our enemies seeking to enter our State, to bring upon us all the horrors of war in their most terrible form; and whereas, in times of trouble like these, our fathers were wont to call upon that God who has declared himself the Ruler in Heaven as in earth, and were heard by him and de livered from their enemies; now, therefore, to the intent that he may interpose in our behalf in this our day of trouble and give us deliverance from the same: Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That his Excellency the Governor, be requested to appoint some day in the future for fasting and prayer, and call upon the people of the whole State by proclamation to ob-

Ducktown Railroad. We find the following among the Leg-

islative proceedings of Tuesday: On motion of Mr. Jarnagin, Senate bill, No. 115, granting State aid to the Cleveland and Ducktown Railroad, was taken up and passed on its first reading.

The Legislature.

The stirring news of the last ten days has had a remarkable effect upon the House of Representatives, the Nashville papers stating that a quorum cannot be kept in the Hall. Probably the absentees are "fasting and praying."

Nashville.

The men of Nashville of all ages are enrolling themselves for the defence of their city.

Knives, Pikes, &c. The Charleston Courier, says:

Workmen throughout the South, who are prepared to furnish good knives, tomahawks, lances, swords, &c., would do good service to the public and their own interests, by making the fact

The quondam Union men who exult and joy over the recent Federal successes, are commended not to shed their skins too soon. If every town and city on our coast was laid in ashes, the rebellion would not be crushed out- the wave of revolution stayed. We think we understand the spirit and temper of the people; and the idea that such a people are dreamers and fools, and are treading our borders. the brink of a precipice over which the next wave may hur! them.

The Late Reverses.

Instead of depressing and discouraging the Southern people, the late Federal suc- River, and built since the comm needed something of the sort to wake them from the false security into which a continued series of victories had lulled them. During the next six weeks the enemy will do much harm along the oast and on some of the water-course But he will never penetrate the interior, or reach the "heart of the rebellion." If the people go on in the spirit they are now manifesting, and rouse up as one man to repel invasion, the contest will soon be over. We are just at the trying point now—if true and steadfast, ultimate access is certain:-

"Stand fast! your feet are on a rock!"

The Complications. While Lincoln's marauding expediti are pillaging and burning along the coast in the mere spirit of wantonness, his complications round and about home are daily increasing. According to the New York Herald, which is good authority in regard to the dark side of the picture, the old man is not only about out of money but friends are dropping off, and enemies increasing. The *Herald* says a most powerful conspiracy exists in the Federal will be seen that there has been a terrific | Congress, opposed to Lincoln and in favor of breaking up the Union. Bennett calls on Lincoln to take the responsibility. What with the rebellion rampant, spiracies gathering thick and fast, it would not surprise us in the least, if, instead of "taking the responsibility," as the Herald suggests, Abraham should conclude to "take a tree."

A Great People. A Macon paper complained that this Revolution has developed in the Southern States no great leaders like SAUL, a head and shoulders taller than their brethren. The Savannah Republican replies that it has no uneasiness on that score, being rather afraid of "great men" any how. The Revolution has developed something better "a great people"-who know the blessings of freedom and are

Mississippi Matters.

A letter to us from Mississippi of recent date says: "Our State is flooded with shinplasters as bad as in 1837. Oppose such a system of currency in Tennessee as obstinately as you have heretofore done. Unless we can procure an influx of gold and silver by direct trade from England, our finances will be in a terrible condition. If obtained shortly, however, our people would refuse to take anything but gold and silver, or Confederate notes. Missippi is more pitter against the Yankees than ever, and more determined to resist to the death. They do not complain in the least of taxation, but invite it."

New Orleans.

New Orleans is represented as having been made almost impregnable. The shell road and every avenue of approach ful batteries, sweeping them for miles, while on either side felled trees form an impenetrable abattis out into the swamp. And to man the fortifications and aid in the defense, they have a force of no less than 50,000 men, under Maj. Gen. Lovell.

From Crittenden's Command. The Knoxville Register has several letters from the camp of Gen. Crittenden at Gainesboro', but most the news they contain has been anticipated. The following s an extract from one of them:

"Carroll's brigade, with six days rations prepared, were ordered to be ready to narch at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 5th instant. Their destination was not known. Quartermaster Jones and Comnissary Reed had arrived in camp, and and been ordered under arrest, to await a court-martial to investigate their expedi-tion to Knoxville after the fight at Fishing Creek.

State Charities

The bill appropriating \$450,000 for the support of the families of indigent volunteers during the present and next year, has passed both houses of the Legislature and is now a law.

Every day or two timid people are startled with reports that the Federals are about entering East Tennessee. We don't think any one need be under apprehensions at present. True, there is not much in the way to keep them out but bad roads and scarcity of provisions and provender. There are but few troops, and the arms generally have been taken from the people and are rusting in idleness at Knoxville. But then we have the Legislative preamble and resolution to fall back upon. While they remain of record, we are safe from Federal invasion, though it would do no harm, perhaps, to strengthen the guards at the rail-road bridges. If arms were to be had, five hundred good and true men could, in a few hours be raised in this county to protect the railroad, or for any other emer.

A Nashville paper intimates that that City has its full complement of spies and traitors. No doubt of it, And unfortunately the Cities are not the only places where specimens of the class named are to be seen. More or less of them are to be found in almost every locality, waiting an opportunity to throw off their temporary disguise and strike hands with the enemy. It will do no harm to notice their movements, although they may have no well-defined plans,

A cotemporary suggests to South. ern men everywhere to arm themselves with some sort of weapon for defence and offense. Those who have no fire-arms, to procure pikes, knives, tomahawks, or any other weapon that may be used effectively in a hand to hand encounter. The same cotemporary suggests that they organize into companies in every neighborhood, and hold themselves ready to act at

Gen. Lane, Senator from this disand such an extent of country can be trict, reached here, on a temporary visit, your border, and his sympathisers are not overrun and held, is preposterous. Sew- on Thursday. He reports the most ep- all subdued yet. ard himself never seriously entertained thusiastic spirit among the people of it. Those who indulge such anticipations Nashville, to meet the fee who are on

Becon-sides-is quoted at Nashville, at 25 cents.

Fall of Fort Henry.

This work situated on the Tenr cesses seem to have had a contrary effect. of the revolution, has fallen into the In every direction the people are rousing hands of the Federals. It was a work of up and preparing for the emergency. It some importance, and the news of its fall came very near throwing some of the quondam Union men into ecatacles.-Notwithstanding their professions, the hearts of most of them are where their carcasses ought to ue, in the region of

Intelligence reached this office yesterday morning by a special dispatch from Clarksville, that Fort Henry, on the Tennessee river, in command of Gen. Lloyd Tilghman, of Kentucky, had fallen on Thursday into the hands of the Federal army, after a brisk engagement of two hours' duration with his gunboats, lasting from 12 o'clock M. to 2 P. M.

Further dispatches, received during the day, fully confirmed this intelligence, and announced the safe arrival of the body of the garrison, composed of 3000 men, at Fort Donelson, eleven miles distant on the Cumberland river, at 11 o'clock on Thursday night. Gen. Tilghman, Maj.Gilmer, Capt. Miller and eighty officers and men, were surrendered with the Fort, having remained in the Fort to cover the retreat of the forces, which we are inclined to believe, was inevitable from the high water of the Tennessee, running almost into it and threatening hourly to inundate it, thus making it a "slaughter pen" for the shells of the enemy, whose boats could take a position to completely and which commands the fort. It was deemed however sufficiently strong to resist any force which might probably be brought against it by the enemy by water, the Lincoln Government not having then devised the system of iron-clad gun fleets which it has since adopted. The proper location for our fort ought to have bee on the "parrows" between the Tennesse and Cumberland rivers, where the two rivers approach each other in their wind ing courses at a distance of only three miles, the intervening tongue of land be ing elevated and commanding both rivers. The considerations we have mentioned prevented its location at that point. Fort Henry is an elaborate and well constructed earthwork, and had it been in a commanding position would have excited the admiration of all engineers. We cannot describe it for want of sufficient information as to its construction and approaches It was however generally regarded by military men, in consideration of its sit- | and Ball's Bluff. uation, as a weak fortification which was compelled to fall whenever it was ap-proached in sufficient force by land and water. It was provided with some of the best guns in the service both rifled and smooth bore, ten 32's, one eight inch co-lumbiad and one 128-pounder rifled gun.

Fort Henry. The following is the latest we have

stroy the Tennessee river bridge. however, have possession of it.

Two of the Federal gunboats were in jured in the bombardment. Most of the provisions at Fort Henry were saved and the guns were spiked.

We are indebted to the Nashville Po triot for the following:

We are indebted to Frank Neeley, the Southern Express, for the following dispatch, received yesterday: DECATUR, Feb. 10, 1862.

"All quiet at this place. The gun-boats have retreated from Florence, ta king all the government stores. No other damage done. No train from Memphis or Chattanooga."

Another dispatch from Huntsville, of

the same date, announces that the trains on the railroad will run as usual to-day. It would seem from these despatch that the reported burning of the Florence bridge, and the railroad bridge over Bear Creek was untrue.

FORT DONELSON.—The following dispatch was received in this city yesterday:
CLARKSVILLE, Feb. 10, 1862. To Robt. Lunk, Sr.-Fort Donelson

safe, and cannot be taken.

Jas. E. Baillet. This is encouraging. We are confident that our friend Baily does not overestimate the strength of the Fort

From the Tennessee River. The Memphis Appeal, of the 11th, con

tains the following: We learn from Capt. Ross, superintendent of the Memphis and Charleston railroad, that since the retreat of the Federal gunboats down the Tennessee river. which took place on the 9th inst., no further news of importance has been receiv-

ed regarding their movements. It is believed that they will return in force in a few days. The people are flocking in numbers to protect the railroad at exposed points, but a commander is greatly needed to give unity and concert to their efforts,

and insure discipline and order among the troops. Every thing at present appears so se cure that Capt. Ross feels justified in run-ning the train through to Stevenson, Ala. to-day, care having been taken to secure

intelligence along the route of all threatening movements of the enemy, in case they again appear.

Good.

The Savannah Republican, in poting some unnecessary comments in regard to one of the military commanders in that direction, very properly remarks:

In these times of public excitement, when croakers are abundant, timid peo-ple hardly less so, and every other man a General of transcendent attainments and enlarged experience, it would be but justice for the Press to pay the least possible attention to the idle tales and opinions that float about in every community, ck as the leaves of autumn,

The Emperor Napoleon. The New York Herald contains the fol

A letter from Thurlow Weed, dated Paris, Jan. 21, says that Napoleon will announce to the Corps Legislative his intention to interfere in American affairs.

16 It is suggested to all Southern men who have arms in their possession, to put them in order, as they may be called on at any moment to rally. The enemy is on

The Louisville Journal is down on the Tennessee shinplasters. As long as a with orders to sail for America in a shinplaster will command a drink, why should the editor of the Journal fall out with it ! That's the question.

Address of General Beauregard to

the Army of the Potomac. A friend to whose attentions we are fre-quently indebted, furnishes us with a copy of the admirable address of General BEAUEGARD to the Army of the Potomac, on his bidding them adieu for the seen

Our friend, after expressing the hope that the removal will be but temporary, says: "The address will appeal justly and Lincolndom. We copy an article from energetically to the whole South, and the Nashville Union and American, of will awaken those chords in the soldier's the 8th, in regard to the fall of Fort heart which are never struck in vain .-We weep at his departure, yet our tears will be turned into joy, by the prophotic appeal he makes to us, and the confidence we have in the man as a soldier patriot and experienced General. God grant long life to defend, and decisive victory to secure the independence of the South.'

The following is the address:

HEADQUARTERS,
FIRST CORPS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Near Centreville, Jan., 30, 1862.
Soldiers of the First Corps Army of Potomac:
My duty calls me away and to a temporary separation from you. I hope, however, to be with you again to share your labors and your perils, and in defence of our homes and our rights to lead you to new battles to be crowned with signal victories. HEADQUARTERS,

You are now undergoing the severest trial of a soldier's life; the one by which his discipline and capacity of endurance are most thoroughly tested. My faith in boats could take a position to completely command it. The location of this fort was unfortunately made, during the period of Kentucky neutrality, when the President of the Confederate States and the Governor of Tennessee felt bound to quit you without deep emotions, without scrupulously respect the position of our even deep anxiety in the moment of our sister State, and before the forces of Lincountry's trials and dangers. Above all coln had begun to make camping grounds I am anxious that my brave countrymen of its soil. Under these circumstances, it here in arms fronting the haughty array was found necessary by the Engineer who located it to refrain from occupying an eminence on the opposite bank of the river, which lies in the State of Kentucky, cy, and hence comprehend that this is no time for the Army of the Potomac—the men of Manassas—to stack their arms, and quit, even for a brief period, the standard they have made glorious by their

All must understand this, and feel the magnitude of the conflict impending the universal personal sacrifices this war has entailed, and our duty to meet them as promptly and unbendingly, as we have met the enemy in line of battle.

To the Army of the Shenandoah I de-sire to return my thanks for their endurance in the memorable march to my assistance last July, their timely decisive arrival, and for their conspicuous steadi-ness and gallantry on the field of battle.

Those of their comrades of both corps, and of our arms of the Army of the Potomac, not so fortunate as yet to have been with us in conflict with our enemy, I leave, with all confidence that on occasion they will show themselves fit com rades for the men of Manassas, Bull Run

A Solemn Crisis. The following touching and stirring apceal comes through the Nashville "Banner of Peace."

The South is now on taial before the civilized world. The North has bent its bow and whetted its sword, and declares from Fort Henry:

Memphis, Feb. 7, 12 o'clock. Night.—

The latest advices received lead to the conclusion that the Federals did not developed the following specific conclusion that the Federals did not developed the following specific conclusion that the Federals did not developed the following specific conclusion that the Federals did not developed the following specific conclusion that the Federals did not developed the following specific conclusion that the Federals did not developed the following specific conclusion that the Federals did not developed the federal conclusion that the Federals did not developed the federal conclusion that the federals did not developed the federal conclusion that the federals did not developed the federal conclusion that the federals did not developed the federal conclusion that the federals did not developed the federal conclusion that the federals did not developed the federal conclusion that the federals did not developed the federal conclusion that the federals did not developed the federal conclusion that the federals did not developed the federal conclusion that the federals did not developed the federal conclusion that the federals did not developed the federal conclusion that the federal conclusion armies will soon be heard. It is a solemn If we rout the dark-hearted foe now and put him to overwhelming defeat all along our borders, he cannot raily; his fate is scaled irravocably. Before he can rally again, we will be a recognized na-tion and will have our ports open, cotton gone, arms coming in, credit and money plenty, and we will be twice as formidaole as we ever have been. That will be "the situation" after victory. But victory must first come. Oh, let it come. By every dear interest of this greatland—by every brave heart—by every strong arm, let it come. The public cannot be too much penetrated with the momentous-ness of the hour. The coming struggle should know no retreat, no repulse, no wavering in ranks, nothing but a victor's palm or a soldiers grave. We adjure our soldiery to lofty courage, to deeds of der-ring which reck not of defeat, and we call upon our countrymen at home to be

ready to take the places of the fallen. Well Done. The Augusta Constitutionalist, of the 30th inst., says: "Weunderstand that at a meeting of the Bank Directors of this city, held to-day, they agreed to take up the State loan for the payment of the Confederate tax, \$615,000, that being 20 per cent, of their capital. This is doing well, considering the very large amounts they have heretofore taken of both the State

and Confederate loans." Spies and Traitors.

The Nashville Union and American says: All the late movements of the enemy sclose the fact that they have received important information from spies in our midst. They would never have ventured to Florence, Alabama, with their gunpoats if they had not known that country to be undefended by soldiers. Let a stricter watch be kept upon suspicious persons, and let them be summarily dealt with, if detected.

Senator Bright, of Indiana. This true-hearted patriot has been excelled from the Federal Senate. He showed game to the last. A dispatch

Bright, of Indiana, has been formally expelled from the Federal Senate, by a vote of 32 to 14. Bright maintained an air of bold defiance to the last. He made a stirring speech, in which he appealed to his State to uphold her henor and his name. The galleries of the Senate were crowded throughout the speech, and much applause was elicited by the efforts of the expelled Senator.

More Gun-Boats. The Federal Congress has appropriated ten millions of dollars for the construc-

tion of twenty more gun boats. Foreign.

The latest important item from abroad. we subjoin :

The Liverpool steamer Nova Scotia brings five days later dates—that is, to the 24th of January. Cotton has de-clined. It is evident that the European Powers are resolving to break up the semi-blockade of Southern ports, in or-der to save the working people of France and England from starvation. The French Government joins in the protest of Lord John Russell against the

atone blockade. France is, if anything, more urgent for armed intervention in the American quarrel. The London Times opposes intervention, but denoun-A French steamer has been dispatched.

days, upon a special mission. 22@28 cts. par 1b.

Movements of the Enemy. The Nashville Patrict, of February 11, ontains the following under the local

rived in this city last night from Clarksille, that it was reported in that place esterday that the Federalists had landed he Cumberland River, and that reinforcements were marching to them from Fort Henry, having first destroyed the railroad bridge over the Tennessee. It was further reported that they were creating batteries on the shore, and that nine of our pickets were killed yesterday was reasonage within force all and the shore of the sho of our pickets were killed yesterday morning within five miles of the Fort.— The number of gunboats in the Cumber-land is believed to be between twenty-five and thirty, whilst the force on shore is estimated as high as forty thousand.— If there be no mistake in these reports, we may reasonably expect stirring events at or near Fort Donelson before the close

of the week.
Of course the Confederate Generals are of course the Confederate Generals are not idle. They are using every exertion to make themselves masters of the situation, and we may rest assured they will do all that men can do to secure a brilliant triumph. We hear much about what they have done and are doing, but do not feel at liberty to print it.

The News.

So many idle and wild rumors are cur ent in the streets, that it is a some ifficult task to arrive at the facts as they

The triegraph advises us of an attempt of the Yankees to land at Roanoke Island and an attack on our batteries, here, which resulted in the repulse of the nemy with serious loss and damage of we or three of their vessels.

After the capture of Fort Henry by the Yankees, five of their boats proceeded up

he Tennessee as far as Florence, Ala., a distance of some 240 miles, stopping at various points along the river, and send-ing troops a short distance into the inte-rior, without, however, their doing any

At Florence they burned a large ware house, and destroyed several spans of the targe bridge over the river at that place. here were six steamboats at the landing wo of which they captured. The other ur were set on fire and burned by the patriotic people of Florence. Not being able to go above Florence, or do further damage there, the gunboats started down the river yesterday.

All was quiet at Tuscumbia last even-

ing. There is no truth in the report that the Yankees had taken possession of the railroad there. We have much interesting information

of the positions and movements of our forces which it is not proper to publish. We would caution the public against the wild and improbable rumors flying through the city. Not the one-hundredth part of the stories in circulation at the street corners have any foundation in fact,—Louisville (Bowling Green) Courier of

A Formidable Defense. We find the following paragraph in the New Orleans Delta:

Speaking about the river, we desire to state for the benefit of "the Doctor," that the fortifications down the river are com-plete and ready for the reception of his messengers. Under the superintend-ence of Mr. J. M. Reed, one of the finest earthworks ever created, anywhere, now stands in the way of hostile visitors from the South shall no longer exist as a nation of freemen, soall no longer call their emy desire to test the strength of one way, if a Federal graveyard is started there some day.

The Enemy's Gunboats. If the description of the Western gun boat fleet, given by the Hessian newspa pers, be at all correct, they are not as impregnable as they are generally supposed to be. There are twelve of these boats in all, carrying one hundred and twenty guns, 32, 42, and 64 pounders. One on the Essex throws a shell weighing 128 pounds. Neither of these boats, but the The planks is only 21 inches thick. Of course a shot falling on this deck, even at an acute angle, would go through, and the boat. Though the chances of this

through their decks. Federal and Confederate Losses. A carfully prepared table of the Federal and Confederate losses, since the commencement of the war, gives the

that batteries stationed on a bluff will

stand a fair chance to blow a shell or two

following result : Losses. 1135 Killed, Wounded, 4911 3345 7821 1487 Prisoners.

5,967 20,909 That we have not overrated the Federl loss is proved by the following extract from the Washington correspondence of the New York "Times," of a late date : By returns at the War Department up to the 20th December, I learn that the mortality in our army since the war broke out will reach 22,000. The number killed in battle, skirmishes, &c., is about 11,000, the number wounded 17,000 .-The number of prisoners in the South, and deserters amount to 6,000.

Burning of Harper's Ferry. The Federals have burned the town of

Harper's Ferry. The following account of it appears in the Richmond Dispatch From a lady who arrived in this city rom Jefferson county last evening, we have intelligence of the destruction of a large portion of the town of Harper's Ferry, by the Yankees, on Friday night last. Our informant states that on Fri day the guerilla company commanded by Capt. Robt. W. Baylor, of Jefferson, went to the Ferry with a view of capturing a has been acting in the capacity of ferry-man between the Virginia and Maryland shores and who had rendered himself parshores and who had rendered himself par-ticularly odious by giving information of the movements of our forces in that neighborhood. Capt. Baylor succeeded in having Rohr enticed to the Virginia side of the river; but finding it impossi-ble to capture him, he shot him in the boat. This exasperated the Yankees to such an extent that they came over un-der the cover of night, and fixed the der the cover of night, and fired the town. The result was as stated above, the destruction of a considerable portion of the town. We learn that Rohr died soon after he was shot.

Gen. Alcorn. The Memphis papers state that Gen. Alcorn is making speeches at Jackson, Mississippi, advocating the mussling of Bacon is quoted at Knoxville, at it slide. Is there no functio asylum at or we shall have burnefeer to submit Jackson?

The following extense is from the patriotic address issued by the Georgia delegation in the Provisional Congress to the people of their State:

The foot of the oppress is on the soil. He comes with lust in his eye, pov-erty in his purse and hell in his heart.— He comes a robber and a murderer. How shall we meet him? With the sword at the threshold. With death for him or for yourself. But more than this-let every roman bave a torch, every child a fire brand. Let the loved homes of our youth be made ashes, and the fields of our her-itage be made desolate. Let blackness

and ruin and let a desert more terrible than Sahara welcome the Yandals.

"Let every city be levelled by the flame and every village be lost in ashes. Let your faithful slaves share your fortunes and your crust. Trust wife and children to the sure refuge and protection of God—preferring even for those loved ones the charnel house as a home than loathsome vassalage to a nation already loathsome vassalage to a nation already sunk below the contempt of the civilized world. This may be your terrible choice, and determine at once and without dis-sent, as honor and patriotism and duty to

What News is "Contraband" and What is Not.

It will be well for our cotemporaries of the city, as well as all others at important military points, to call to mind what character of news is "contraband" and forbidden publication, and what is not .-No law has been passed on the subject, but the orders of our generals make the following distinction:

following distinction:

The press are requested set to publish—news relating to the movements of Confederate troops, munitions of war, gunboats or batteries, descriptions and locations of forts, or anything that could afford the enemy knowledge that may be used to the detriment of the Southern cause. On the contrary, papers may safely publish all movements of the enemy, obtained from whatever source; descriptions of his fortifications and munitions of war, and all intelligence of our own movements taken from northern own movements taken from northern papers, without giving additional authen ticity to the same.

The Case of Hon. Jno. M. Fleming. This case came up for consideration in the Confederate Court on Monday. Floming was arrested in December last on a charge of having "harbored, secret-ed and concealed" Dr. R. H. Hodsden, who was charged with trason. After a full investigation we understand that the Court decided: 1st. That Dr. Hodsden had committed

to trea-on.

2d. That the defendant (Fleming) did not harbor, secrete and conceal Dr. Hods-

3d. That there is nothing in the conduct of said Fleming that would warrant the Court in requiring any obligation on his part to be a loyal citizen. 4th. That the defendant be unconditionally discharged, and that the Confederate States pay the costs of this prosecution.—Nash. Patriot,

St. Louis. A letter from St. Louis says :

I am rusting out hero—only earning about \$5 per day; but living is cheap; houses \$12 to \$15 per month that formerly brought \$60; stores \$25 to \$30 that formerly rented for \$2000 per annum; landingly often heat to remain formerly rented for \$2000 per annum; landingly often heat to remain formerly. lords often beg tenants to remain free o rent in preference to having vacated property. Produce is cheap—bacon 3c. erate against Fort Donelson. This would for clear sides and 2c. for shoulders; flour strongly indicate a determination on the \$3 25(a\$4; corn 34c.; oats 32c.; potatoes 30c.; whiskey 17c.; wheat 65c.; some ar-

ticles high-sugar 11@12c.; coffee 22@ The Tennessee River Bridge. The authorities of the Memphis and thio railroad received information on Sunday that the bridge at Danville, over the river was safe at noon on that daynot having then been destroyed by the enemy. The general impression is that it will be be burned if the Federals are

forced to retire from it. Benton, is plated with iron on the roof.— The War Policy of the Gevernment. The Mobile Register says: Circumstances and the spirit of the times seem to indicate that the period is at hand when a heavy shell so entering would blow up the Confederate Government will lay aside the merely defensive policy which it has occuring may be small, yet it is evident so steadily and consistently pursued, undistillation, a step rendered necessary, not that batteries stationed on a bluff will moved and undeterred by the protests only by the pernicious effects of the unmoved and undeterred by the protests and appeals of the impatient valor of the country.

> Cotton Cards. A gentleman in Terrell county, Georgia, has embarked in the enterprise of making cotton cards, a branch of industry never, we believe, before undertaken in the South.

The Right Spirit. At 3 o'clock, P. M., yesterday, business nouses of all kinds in the city were clos-

ed, and the male portion of our citizens assembled on the square, where they were formed into volunteer companies. The old and the young, all classes of society, all trades and professions, were represented. The very best spirit—the spirit which evinces the unconquerable will, and the determination to be free prevailed. After taking down the names of the members of the several compa-nies the crowd was dismissed, with the understanding that the companies would meet to-day at 3 o'clock, P. M., for drill It is hoped that every member will be present punctually at the hour.—Nash

Gen. Pillow. We find the following in the Nashville Patriot, of the 9th:

We learn that Gen, Gideon J. Pillos has been promoted to the rank of Major-General. His many friends will be much gratified with this additional mark of the confidence and appreciation of the gov ernment. General Pillow is now at Fort Donelson where it is probable, he will soon have an opportunity to distinguish himself again.

Hon. John J. Crittenden. A dispatch from Washington to th

Northern press says: Hon. John J. Crittenden is deeply a fected by the news from Kentucky, and has not been in the House since the report of the battle of Somerset was recei port of the bathe of Somerset was received. Although he has two sons in the Union army, the presence of one in the rebel army—his oldest—overwhelms him with grief. The report that General Crittenden deserted his command at Somerset, is not believed by any one who knows him.—Rebel though he be, he, is accounted gallant and manly.—

More Bloody Battles Expected. The New York Herald says:

We are entering upon the most exci ting period of the war. The real work is only just commencing. The victory just Mississippi, advocating the mussling of the press, and a reign of terror as the only means of saving the South. If the South can be saved by no other means than those proposed by Gen. Alcorn, let the rebels, to deal with them as we please, it alide. Is there no invalid assume that the rebels, to deal with them as we please, it alide. Capture of Fort Henry.

The Richmond Examiner, very summarily, and philosophically, disposes of the capture of Fort Henry. We annex the paragraph:

The capture of Fort Henry, although much to be regretted by the South, was a foregone conclusion whenever the ene-my should think proper to bring a large force of men and artitlery to bear upon-it. It is a structure that has been thrown up since the beginning of the war, a short distance within the Tennessee line, on the Tennessee River. It was designed at first as a defence against maranding excursions of the enemy, and was aever expected to resist a heavy bombardment, or assault from a large land force. To or assault from a large land force. To have manned it with a very large-force of our own, and to have armed it with a sufficient number of heavy guns to enable it to be held under any assault, would have required too great a dissipation of our strength and extension of our lines. The enemy has taken this fort, as he will take other points of importance on the line of navigable waters. His great strength in artillery and in boats give strength in artillery and in boats give him the power to do so. These things we cannot well avoid; but when he march-

we cannot well avoid; but when he marches against us on dry land, then is our opportunity, and then our occasion for punishing him properly.

The destruction of the railroad bridge which crossed the Tennessee river, near Fort Henry, though productive of some inconvenience, is not a matter of any great detriment to our interests. The road without the bridge will still be available for strengthening our lines on either side of the river, through connection, except for mere convenience, being tion, except for mere convenience, being a matter of inferior importance. While it would have been a subject of lively gratification, if our troops could have held Fort Henry, its loss is not a matter to cause any any serious excess.

to cause any serious concern.

A Somerset correspondent of the New York Herald writes as follows in regard to the movements of the Lincoln forces there, in a letter dated Jan. 29th :

"The movements here and at Mill Spring are in unison, and though they tend southward, it is not the direction of East Tenne-see. The idea of invading East Tennessee to aid her loyal men, if East Tennessee to aid her loyal men, if such an idea ever existed in the minds of our Generals, has doubtless exploded.—
If it has not, the experience of the brigade and regimental Quartermasters should be plainly and forcibly told our commanders, and the explosion will follow. It is almost utterly impossible to feed troops at this point. An idea may be had of the state of this country when I say that in a trip from Stanford to beyond Monticelle, I saw not a shock of fodder, a stack of bay, or a crib of corn. The presence of a friendly army in East Tennessee would be as devastating as that of a robel army, inasmuch as they would prove guests who, would have to be subsisted by hosts who, poor at all times, are now hardly able to subsist themselves." our Generals, has doubtless exploded.

Expedition from Cairo. The Memphis Appeal of the 7th inst. says it has information that Gen. Grant left Cairo on Tuesday night with eighteen transports and gunboats, and some twenty thousand troops, and moved up the Ohio river towards Paducah. It is supposed in military circles that a part of this force will proceed up the Tennessee river to reinforce Gen. Smith, and the restrongly indicate a determination on the part of the enemy to move on Clarksville or Nashville, which will be expedited by the capture of Fort Henry.

We Endorse It. The Avalanche, in speaking of the stories put affoat regarding the intemperate

habits of Gen. Crittenden, says: We hope the injustice which has been done Gen. Crittenden may bring his mind to at once nobly resolve that he will during the war, if not forever, abstain from the use of intoxicating drink, and yet win for himself a fame that shall mock to scorn all who have fabricated statements to slander and degrade his name.

Consumption of Corn.

The Richmond Dispatch says: It is understood that the War Department will shortly issue an order directing the sei-zure of the corn now held for purposes of limited manufacture of whiskey, but by the exhorbitant prices which Government is thereby compelled to pay for an article indispensable to the sustenance of the army. This movement, following close upon the order for the impressment of saltpetre, will probably cause monopolists and extortioners to open their eyes, and may result in a purification of the moral atmosphere so devoutly prayed for by ev-

Sympathizers. The Nashville Gazette says in regard to those who are sympathizing with the Lin-

colpoops: The man who to-day says he is a Union man, or a sympathizer with the unboly cause of Abraham Lincoln, deserves not to live in a Southern community. He would laugh with delight over the fire consuming Southern homes, and grin with derision at the distress of Southern women and children, threatened with the blade and torch of the invaders. How many such infamous scoundrels are now citizens of the city of Nashville? Have we among us any such detestable traitors? Do you know one such? If you do, it is your duty to mark and name him.

That Effective Blockade. The Charleston Messary of the 6th

stant says: "We have the pleasant news, this mor ing that a fine steamship has reached one of the Southern ports in safety, bringing 10,000 Enfield rides, and 60,000 pounds of gunpowder. The arms are already in the hands of those who know how to use

Doings of the Lincoln Congress. Richmond, Feb. 9 .- The New York Herald of the 7th has been received by flag of truce at Norfolk. The Herald says the Lower House of the Federal Congress has passed a bill, by a vote of 93 to 54, authorizing the issue of \$1,500,000 demand Treasury Notes, with the legal tender clause. The bill will probably pass

the Senate. Congress has not passed the direct tax

From Mexico.

Latest news from Mexico reports that a great battle was fought at the National Bridge, which lasted five hours. The Spaniards were defeated. Printing-Paper.

While the paper manufacturers of the South are unable to make paper enough

to supply their customers, those of the North are breaking down for the want of custom. Four large paper mills, which were in operation at Newark, N. J., one year ago, have now suspended.